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WHOLE NUMBER 17,147. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1906. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PERKINS CHARGED GRAND LARCENY

Recent Vice-President of the New York Life Under Arrest.

MATTER IS TAKEN TO HIGHER COURTS

District Attorney Jerome Makes Public Correspondence, Which Shows That Perkins, Under Instruction from McCall, Contributed Moneys of the Company.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, March 28.—On a charge that his connection with a contribution of \$2,750 from the funds of the New York Life Insurance Company to Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, in ten campaign of 1904, constituted grand larceny in the first degree, George W. Perkins, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and until recently first vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was arrested today on a warrant issued by City Magistrate Moss.

When a detective went to serve the warrant upon Mr. Perkins, he found that a writ of habeas corpus had been issued by Judge Greenbaum, of the State Supreme Court, and the matter was immediately taken out of the magistrate's hands. Mr. Perkins appeared before Justice Greenbaum, and, at the request of his counsel, the hearing in the case was adjourned until Friday.

Perkins was paroled in the custody of his personal attorney, Lewis A. Deland. The warrant for Mr. Perkins' arrest was applied for yesterday by District Attorney Jerome. Magistrate Moss would not act, however, until affidavits were filed in the case. These were presented to him today. They were signed by Darwin P. King, vice-president of the New York Life; Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the company, and by Thomas A. Buckley, also a vice-president. Mr. Perkins' counsel admitted to Justice Greenbaum that Mr. Perkins had contributed the sum named to Mr. Bliss under the request of the late John A. McCall, president of the New York Life. He was afterward reimbursed through the action of the company's Finance Committee. It was contended that Mr. McCall had executed a check for the sum of \$2,750, and that if any crime was committed it was participated in by every member of the Finance Committee present when the matter was acted upon.

The Grand Jury.

Despite the action of Mr. Jerome in applying for a warrant for Mr. Perkins and thus taking the matter to the higher courts of the State, Judge O'Sullivan, of the Court of Special Sessions, today, again addressing the grand jury which is considering life insurance matters, and instructed them that it was their duty to continue the investigation to the end, he told the grand jurors it was their right to demand that the district attorney subpoena witnesses to be examined before them in any matter they may have under consideration.

Robert A. Granville and Walter R. Gillette, as vice-president and trustees, and Edwidge T. Gerry, as trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, today tendered their resignations at a meeting of the board of trustees. They were accepted.

The affidavits upon which Magistrate Moss acted in issuing the warrant for Mr. Perkins' arrest were forwarded to the Supreme Court to-night on a writ of certiorari. The statement given by Vice-President King, of the meeting of the Finance Committee in December, 1904, when President McCall appeared, and stated that Mr. Perkins had advanced certain large sums of money to Mr. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, to contribute \$50,000 for use in the presidential campaign of 1904.

The Correspondence.

District Attorney Jerome today made public correspondence between himself and Mr. Perkins, which showed that upon the district attorney's request for information and without promise of any immunity whatsoever, Mr. Perkins had supplied Mr. Jerome with all the facts connected with the 1904 campaign contribution. In concluding his letter on the subject, Mr. Perkins wrote:

"When I made the advances mentioned, and when I was reimbursed therefor, it never occurred to me that there could be any question as to the propriety of such expenditures, which I believed to be for the benefit of the company."

When the matter was presented to Justice Greenbaum for argument Mr. Deland, Mr. Perkins' counsel, in his statement, said:

"In the summer of 1904 Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, who was the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, called upon Mr. Perkins at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, of which Mr. Perkins was a member, and informed him that Mr. John A. McCall, the late president of the New York Life Insurance Company, had promised that that company would contribute to the national campaign fund the sum of \$50,000, or as much of that sum as Mr. Bliss might find necessary. Mr. Perkins confirmed this statement, and said he had asked Mr. Bliss to call and that he was prepared to make a payment of \$50,000 to the campaign fund. Afterwards, by successive payments, \$45,000 was paid by Mr. Perkins from his own resources to Mr. Bliss for the campaign fund."

TRAINS IN COLLISION, BUT NOBODY KILLED

(By Associated Press.) ALBUQUERQUE, ARIZ., March 28.—California Limited, No. 3, west-bound, and the Atlantic Express, east-bound, on the Alhambra, collided near Flagstaff, last night. No passengers or trainmen were killed or seriously injured. Several passengers were slightly bruised and cut.

SIX BULGARIANS KILLED IN FIGHT

Bodies Horribly Slashed With Knives: Two Throats Cut.

POLICE CONVINCED ROBBERY NOT MOTIVE

House in Which Bodies Found Had Been Rented to An Italian for the Use of Railroad Laborers, of Whom He Was Foreman—Lived and Slept in Rooms.

(By Associated Press.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 28.—Six murdered Bulgarians were found today in an old house at No. 245 Tenth Avenue, South, and the police are uncertain how or when the murders were committed, although the evidence thus far secured indicates that the men were killed during a fight between twelve Bulgarians who had rented the house. The police are convinced that robbery was not the cause of all the murders, as considerable money was found on the bodies. They also scout the idea of any secret society, with motives of revenge. The dead are said to be:

NICOLAI DIMITRI, KIRIL DIMITRI, AGNE KAROFF, KIRSTAN YOVKO, UNKA NAUDABA, HAAKON KAPANT. Four of the bodies, horribly cut and slashed with knives, were found in a room on the second floor, while in the cellar were two others with their throats cut. Near the bodies were found five large bowie knives and a hatchet.

The bodies were evidently father and son. All of the men were comparatively young and smooth-faced. The men's names were secured from letters in sacks and satchels that were found in the room where the four bodies lay.

Nationality of Men.

The nationality of the men was determined by Rev. Boskovic, pastor of a Greek church, who read the letters found in the house. He found that the papers belonged to Agne Karoff.

J. Miklinborg, a drayman, says that Monday afternoon six men asked him to take six packages from the house at No. 245 Tenth Avenue, South, to the Union station. On arriving at the house he found there were twelve packages, and after some haggling about the price, he took them to the station. A young man rode on the wagon, while the five other men walked.

From the information they have obtained, the police believe the murders were committed some time between midnight Sunday and Monday morning.

S. Magnuson, owner of the house, says that an Italian, who had been working for him four months ago to house twelve railroad laborers, of whom he was foreman. The men lived, slept and ate their meals in the rooms on the second floor. The Italian foreman was never seen again by Magnuson.

Fought in House.

This morning an old German, who occupied the first floor of the house, told Magnuson that a fight had occurred in the rear rooms Sunday night. After informing Magnuson of the fight, the German disappeared. Magnuson informed the police that a murder had probably been committed in the house, and the police broke into the Bulgarian's lodgings.

The two bodies in the basement, according to coroner Kiefer, had been there nearly two days. The bodies in the upper rooms appeared to have been killed more recently. The police say that the men found in the basement may have been murdered for their money, and that a fight followed upstairs over a division of the spoils. The bodies found upstairs were slashed all over, especially about the face and throats. One man had

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CITY COMMITTEE TO CHANGE PLANS

May Adopt a New Method of Choosing Primary Election Officers.

At the meeting of the City Democratic Committee at Murphy's to-morrow night, two important questions will be disposed of.

One will be the adoption of plans for the municipal primary to be held April 2nd, and the other the adoption of rules for the government of the committee for the next two years.



MINERS TO STAND FOR AN INCREASE

President Mitchell Declares That They Will Insist on Having Higher Wages.

DIFFERENCES NOT SETTLED

Apparently No Progress Made in the Conference Yesterday. Pointed Inquiries.

(By Associated Press.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 28.—The joint conference of the coal miners and operators of the Central Competitive District adjourned today with no apparent settlement of their wage differences in prospect. A motion to continue the present scale for two years made by the operators was defeated by the vote of the miners. An amendment to President Mitchell's motion to restore the scale of 1903, offered by F. L. Robbins, of the Pennsylvania operators, to make the restored schedule effective for two years, was accepted by Mr. Mitchell, subject to ratification by the national miners' convention which will meet to-morrow morning to consider the question.

Owned by Railroads.

This was the only action taken during the day. The rest was argument during the course of which the earnestness on the part of the miners and both factions of the operators was shown.

President Mitchell charged that many coal companies are owned by railroads and the profit on coal is not indicated by the books of the coal companies, as much of it is absorbed by the railroads. He announced that the miners would continue in the future to ask for more wages if the market justified and stated positively that the miners would adhere to their demand for an increase at this time.

In the course of the discussion to-day Mr. Mitchell said:

"The American people are going to ask and insist upon knowing why the operators cannot pay an advance of three cents a ton. And we are going to ask you why you can now charge the American people an advance of one dollar per ton and not be able to pay us an advance of three cents a ton. During the past two weeks the American people, and I do not mean the railroads, have been compelled to pay at the mines more than a dollar a ton more for coal. Mr. Mitchell said he will show us the books of

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CHURCH TAKES FIRE WHILE CHILDREN PRAY

The St. Francis Xavier in Philadelphia Burns, But all in the Building Escape.

(By Associated Press.) PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 28.—An explosion of benzine to-day resulted in a fire which wiped out the main portion of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, and destroyed the lat factory of Henry H. Roelofs and Company, at Twenty-fourth and Green Streets, entailing an estimated loss of \$50,000 on the factory and \$100,000 on the church edifice, partly covered by insurance. The parochial residence and two dwellings near the church were damaged by flames and smoke. When the explosion occurred there were seventy-five children in the basement of the church, who had gathered to attend Rosentzen devotions. They escaped without injury. About 700 people who were in the parochial school opposite the burning buildings left the school in order. Several hundred workmen in the hat factory also escaped. Three firemen were injured by the falling walls, but their injuries were not serious.

The explosion occurred in the tarring room of Roelofs and Company's building. During the Civil War it was Sharp's gunpowder factory. The force of the explosion blew the flames through the rear window of the church and set fire to the indoor woodwork.

FINE WORK FOR STATE SCHOOLS

New Regime Deeply Interested in Subject of Public Education.

MR. EGGLESTON VERY ACTIVE

Two New Superintendents Elected and Secretary Stearnes Confirmed.

The State Board of Education held another session yesterday, confirmed the appointment of Mr. R. C. Stearnes as clerk to the body, elected school superintendents for Portsmouth and Alexandria counties, and disposed of a great deal of other business.

Mr. J. C. Ashton and Mr. James E. Clements, both former superintendents, were elected, respectively, for Portsmouth and Alexandria, each having won with great ease.

There is new life and vigor shown around the Department of Public Education, and much of it is due to the energy and activity of Superintendent J. D. Eggleston, Jr.

Much of yesterday's session was devoted to the summer and high school bills and the Williams bill, permitting the State to loan money for public school buildings. The high school matter is still unfinished business. The question of the distribution of the \$50,000 appropriated, when there will probably be applications for \$150,000, will require much attention. Under a resolution offered by Major Anderson, this fund will be used as far as possible to establish high schools.

Many Applications In.

All the counties of the State may make applications, and they will be given due consideration. If it can be arranged, it is the purpose of the department to establish eight white and two colored summer schools. The appropriation is only \$5,000, and this will be impossible unless the cities or towns in which they are held contribute to the cost, and also the nearby counties contribute reasonable amounts from the county school funds, thereby saving the teachers a part of the tuition fees. Applications are already in from Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Farmville, Martinsville, Emory, Big Stone Gap and Charlottesville. The school at Charlottesville will be different, in that it will be a normal, while the others will be institutes for more thorough training in common and high school branches.

Dr. Kent offered a resolution, which (Continued on Third Page.)

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Virginia—Rain Thursday; Friday, fair, except rain in southeast portion; fresh northeast winds. North Carolina—Rain Thursday, increasing northeast winds; Friday, fair.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was warm and cloudy. Range of the thermometer: 52 A. M., 52; 6 P. M., 57; 8 P. M., 57; 12 midnight, 49; Average, 52-56.

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M., 52; 3 P. M., 57; 6 P. M., 57; 9 P. M., 57; 12 midnight, 49; Average, 52-56.

Condition in Important Cities.

(At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.) Place. Ther. High. T. Weather. Asheville, N. C., 56 26 Clear. Augusta, Ga., 52 26 Clear. Atlanta, Ga., 52 26 Clear. Buffalo, N. Y., 32 36 Clear. Charleston, S. C., 58 41 Clear. Chicago, Ill., 48 72 Cloudy. Cincinnati, O., 42 41 Clear. Cleveland, O., 38 41 Clear. Denver, Colo., 38 41 Clear. Detroit, Mich., 42 41 Clear. Jacksonville, Fla., 70 80 Clear. Mobile, Ala., 64 81 Clear. New Orleans, La., 78 78 Cloudy. Pittsburgh, Pa., 48 49 Clear. Raleigh, N. C., 44 56 Clear. Savannah, Ga., 66 70 Clear. Washington, D. C., 52 62 Clear. Wilmington, Del., 52 72 Clear.

Miniature Almanac. March 29, 1906. HIGH TIDE. Morning, 7:31. Evening, 7:14. Sun rises, 6:01. Moon sets, 10:57.

TIME PRESSING ON FAIR COMMITTEE

But Twenty Days Remain in Which to Raise Necessary Funds.

SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL

List of Those Who Have Made Large Contributions; Meeting Monday.

With less than twenty days in which to complete the list of subscribers to the capital stock of the State Fair Association, the Soliciting Committee is unanimous in its complaint against the lack of interest displayed by numbers of citizens in many branches of business who are bound to share in the great benefits which the permanent State fair will bring to Richmond.

According to one member of the committee to-day, large manufacturers, merchants, real estate men and others doing large wholesale and retail business in Richmond when approached for a subscription to stock in the State fair give the same stereotyped answer, "I have not had time to consider the matter." "I am again." This, the committee try to impress on the business men of Richmond is just what they have not the time to do. The funds must be raised and the raised within twenty days if the State fair here is to be a success.

The question which is confronting this committee is: "Will the citizens and big business men of Richmond let this matter fall flat for the lack of subscriptions? Will Richmonders allow Atlanta, Columbus, O.; Augusta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn., as well as a number of other cities the size of or smaller than Richmond go ahead and raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for State fairs and let Richmond try and fail for the lack of \$25,000?"

Will Meet Monday.

There will be a meeting of the State Fair Site Committee Monday afternoon to finally decide on the site for the fair. As soon as this decision is reached the committee wants to get ready for a permanent organization, issue invitations to thousands of intending exhibitors, in all the many departments of the fair, and all these and many other details requires time. The committee has allowed for ample time for the final preparations and has fixed a date when the guarantee fund must be in hand before the active work of organization can go ahead.

Chairman Stuart has prepared an elaborate plan for an "Old Home Week" for all sons and daughters of Virginia, as well as descendants of Virginians from all over the United States and Canada, to be held in Richmond during State Fair week. By this plan it is estimated that at least 100,000 Virginians and their descendants will be brought back to Virginia during the week.

These plans, of course, have to be held (Continued on Eighth Page.)

GREAT COAL YARD IN AN OPEN FIELD

R., F. & P. Begins the Storing of Fuel Near Acca Yards.

SIXTY THOUSAND TONS IN RICHMOND

All the Industrial Plants Are Well Supplied in Case of "Famine"—No Strike in New River District, Says Coal Operators.

That the coal strike is expected to create a famine in fuel was made evident yesterday when the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company took strenuous steps to provide for the future in event that the miners cut off supply of steam coal.

Out near Acca, a station two miles north of Elba, in an open field, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac officials have provided a coal yard, capable of containing a vast supply, but primitive as far as accessories are concerned.

Tracks have been roughly laid on the turf and more than a hundred carloads of coal have already been dumped. At one side of the great black pile a deep cut has been made, and in it a track built, so that tenders of engines may be loaded as easily as at the regular coal bins.

Looking Out for Future.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac is not a "cooler" and the officials have, therefore, to look to the future, for in the event of a strike, the road would be without supply other than the accumulations at its yards.

An official of the road said last night that they had already on hand as a reserve supply, more than 5,000 tons and that no matter what happened there would be no famine, so far as they were concerned for six months at least.

The Southern Railway has, so far, made no provision for local supply in event of a strike, nor has the Atlantic Coast, which, however, has immense storage bins at Rocky Mount, south of Richmond.

"Both the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio are 'coolers' and are therefore in no danger of 'coal famine,'" for in the opinion of those who are acquainted with the situation, there is no great likelihood of the New River mines in West Virginia being closed. An operator from the New River district, who was in Richmond on Tuesday, stated to a Times-Dispatch man, that there could not possibly be a strike in West Virginia, but belong to the union, not join the union and would not strike. The fact that they had taken this stand had killed all ideas of a strike in that section.

Local Plants Protected.

It has been learned that the large industrial plants of Richmond are well protected against coal famine, and in no danger from lack of coal for many months to come.

The Richmond branch of the American Locomotive works has on hand about 20,000 tons of coal; the Virginia Passenger and Power Company has a reserve supply of 5,000 tons; the Tredegar Company has more than 3,000 tons and the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works, on Belle Isle, is well supplied.

The Richmond Coal Works uses no coal and the American Tobacco Company has a contract with S. H. Hawes and Company, which stands between it and coal famine.

"The coal dealers of Richmond have enough on hand to carry them through the summer. It is a good thing that the strike did not start at the beginning of winter."

In Touch With Mines.

A conservative estimate shows that there are stored in and around Richmond something like 60,000 tons of coal, or about 1,500 car loads.

While this supply seems small in comparison with the millions of tons that have been stored by the Pennsylvania Railroad, it will amply supply the needs of Richmond, for it must be remembered that this section will, by means of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western, be in direct communication with the West Virginia coal fields, and it is more than probable that a demand on the "reserve" will not be necessary.

HORSE SHOW ROMANCE TO END IN WEDDING

Pretty Daughter of An Ohio Millionaire to Become Bride of Virginia Tinsmith.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, March 28.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Pauline Platt, daughter of Colonel J. D. Platt, president of the Barney Smith Car Company and Platt Iron Works, at Dayton, Ohio, to Frederick W. Okie, of Virginia and New York. The groom is wealthy and is the owner of one of the finest stock farms in Virginia, many of his thoroughbreds winning first ribbons at the New York horse shows. The wedding will be celebrated in June. Colonel Platt is a multi-millionaire. The young people became acquainted at the horse show.

THRASH THE MAN WHO MADE LETTERS PUBLIC

Senator Mason Threatens to Hand-Write Letters of His Daughter. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHICAGO, March 28.—Former United States Senator William E. Mason to-day threatened to go to New York and personally chastise the man whom he believes is responsible for the publication of the love letters of his daughter, Miss Ruth Mason, in connection with the arrest of John Wilmer Martine, a clerk of a Fifth Avenue haberdasher, accused of grand larceny.

Miss Mason is reported to be prostrated at her home as a result of the publicity given her in connection with the arrest of her lover.

ACTS OF CONSULS UNDER CENSURE

Several of Those in the Orient Severely Criticized.

OVER 80 CHARGES AGAINST GOODNOW

Sufficient to Support Suits at Law and Give Evidence of Corruption—Cases of Wilcox, Greener, William and McWade—Inspection Service.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The President to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution introduced by Representative Williams, of Mississippi, the report of Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Pelree, regarding the consular service in the Orient.

The message is accompanied by a letter from Secretary Root, in which he says: "I wish to call special attention to one feature of these reports. They disclose grave misconduct on the part of two consuls formerly occupying important posts in the East. These consuls are no longer in the service. I regret to say, however, that there are indications of other cases of misconduct or inefficiency among consuls in various parts of the world."

These cases, the Secretary says, show the necessity of a regular inspection service.

Plenty Against Goodnow.

The charges made in the report against former Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, are eighty-two in number; some serious and some slight. Some, it is stated, are sufficient to support suits at law and give evidence of corruption in office.

The report states that Consul-General Level L. Wilcox, at Hankin, "cannot be said to be a useful consular officer."

Regarding Mr. Greener, at Vladivostok, the report says: "Everywhere throughout the East received unfavorable reports of Mr. Greener. His letters are said to be extremely bad." Other complaints of him are that he has faults relative to his accounts.

As to Oscar F. Williams, at Singapore, Mr. Pelree says that in his two previous tours of duty he has been most unimpaired. He makes part of the record correspondence between the Sultan of Lingga Riou, of 1901, in which Consul Williams was alleged to have made efforts to collect a debt for a Chinaman. The defense to the department was that he did not know the result of his consulate. The other post held by Mr. Williams was at Manila, from 1897 to 1899. Another man has since been made consul-general at Singapore.

As to the Goodnow charges, Mr. Pelree says: "It is unfortunate that an official occupying so conspicuous a position as does our consul-general at Shanghai, had been the subject of such scandalous reports while the employment of such men as White and Derby in the capacity they have filled is in itself discreditable. If there is anything more to be said regarding them, they are men of coarse, brutal type, whose language in the offices is as I learn from most reliable information grossly indecent and profane."

Attorney in Own Court.

The first charge, relating to a will case, the report says, would indicate that the consul-general or some one in his law office had induced an attorney before his own court, and collecting the fees as official court fees. None of these fees, it is stated, have been accounted for to the department.

The transfer of the ship Kinross to American registry, the report says, occurred during the Boxer troubles. Mr. Pelree here remarks: "The sale of five large steamers by a rich corporation to one of its employees, a man known to have only moderate means, could hardly fail to arouse suspicion and especially so at a time when the vessels were much engaged in placing the vessels under a foreign flag."

There is no evidence, says the report, that Mr. Goodnow made any investigation to satisfy him of the facts, but that, in a power which the law, as it stands, has invested our consuls in China with to improperly obtain large sums of money for himself, he was aided by a fraudulent one, is placed practically beyond dispute, by the facts that when the boxes were opened, the vessel was found to be a Chinese steamer, the Kinross, transferred to the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The improper issuance of passports, the next charge related to, and several specific instances given.

Obtained Money Improperly.

Mr. Pelree then says: "But much more grave is the evidence that Mr. Goodnow was using the great judicial power which the law, as it stands, has invested our consuls in China with to improperly obtain large sums of money for himself, he was aided by a fraudulent one, is placed practically beyond dispute, by the facts that when the boxes were opened, the vessel was found to be a Chinese steamer, the Kinross, transferred to the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The improper issuance of passports, the next charge related to, and several specific instances given."

Another charge is that Goodnow forced a contract upon a public official, the opening of the Canton-Hankow Railway, and that on another public occasion, while "battered" by the Chinese, he was shown "Hurray for Ireland," Mr. Pelree said and wanted to fight.

The third was issuance of fraudulent Chinese certificates, and receiving illegal fees.

Other charges made against him were that of interfering in the affairs of the Chinese Government, procuring an American citizens for purposes of revenge, and exacting a large block of rice stock from a company in Canton.

"The general opinion that I found expressed regarding Mr. Goodnow's conduct, and that he was notoriously corrupt," says Mr. Pelree.